# FINAL BILL REPORT E2SHB 1317

#### C 257 L 10

Synopsis as Enacted

**Brief Description**: Regarding the disclosure of public records containing information used to locate or identify employees of criminal justice agencies.

**Sponsors**: House Committee on Ways & Means (originally sponsored by Representatives Kessler, Rodne, Simpson, O'Brien, Hunt, Hurst, Ormsby, Moeller, Chase, Sullivan and Kelley).

House Committee on State Government & Tribal Affairs House Committee on Ways & Means Senate Committee on Government Operations & Elections

### Background:

The Public Records Act (PRA) requires that all state and local government agencies make all public records available for public inspection and copying unless the records fall within certain statutory exemptions. The provisions requiring public records disclosure must be interpreted liberally and the exemptions narrowly in order to effectuate a general policy favoring disclosure.

The PRA requires agencies to respond to public records requests within five business days. The agency must either provide the records, provide a reasonable estimate of the time the agency will take to respond to this request, or deny the request. Additional time may be required to respond to a request where the agency needs to notify third parties or agencies affected by the request or to determine whether any of the information requested is exempt and that a denial should be made as to all or part of the request. For practical purposes, the law treats a failure to properly respond as denial. A denial of a public records request must be accompanied by a written statement of the specific reasons for denial.

Any person who is denied the opportunity to inspect or copy a public record may file a motion in superior court, and the court may require the agency to show cause regarding why the agency has refused access to the record. The burden of proof rests with the agency to establish that the refusal is consistent with the statute that exempts or prohibits disclosure. Judicial review of the agency decision is de novo and the court may examine the record in camera. Any person who prevails against an agency in any action in the courts seeking the right to inspect or copy any public record must be awarded all costs, including reasonable

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attorneys' fees. In addition, the court has the discretion to award such person no less than \$5 but not to exceed \$100 for each day he or she was denied the right to inspect or copy the public record. The court's discretion lies in the amount per day, but the court may not adjust the number of days for which the agency is fined.

An agency or its representative, or a person who is named in the record or to whom the record specifically pertains, may file a motion or affidavit asking the superior court to enjoin disclosure of the public record. The court may issue an injunction if it finds that such examination would clearly not be in the public interest and would substantially and irreparably damage any person, or would substantially and irreparably damage vital government functions.

## Summary:

The photograph and month and year of birth found in employment or licensing records of employees and workers of criminal justice agencies are exempt from public disclosure. Newspapers shall have access to photographs and the full date of birth of criminal justice agency employees. However, persons in the custody of a criminal justice agency are not considered to be the news media for the purposes of this act. A criminal justice agency is a court or a government agency which performs the administration of criminal justice pursuant to a statute or an executive order and which allocates a substantial part of its annual budget to the administration of criminal justice.

### **Votes on Final Passage:**

House 95 0

Senate 45 1 (Senate amended) House 95 0 (House concurred)

Effective: June 10, 2010